Please amend the claims as follows.

## 1-65. (Cancelled).

66. (New) A vector for expressing a single-stranded oligonucleotide in a bacterial or fungal cell, comprising:

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- a promoter;
- a set of inverted tandem repeats located 3' to the promoter;
- a cloning site flanked by the set of inverted tandem repeats or located 3' to the set of inverted tandem repeats;
- a primer binding site (PBS) for a reverse transcriptase located 3' to the cloning site; and an expression termination sequence located 3' to the PBS.
- 67. (New) The cloning vector according to claim 66, further comprising a gene coding for the reverse transcriptase.
- 68. (New) The vector according to claim 67, wherein the reverse transcriptase is a mouse Maloney virus reverse transcriptase.
- 69. (New) The vector according to claim 66, further comprising an origin of replication.
- 70. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the primer binding site (PBS) comprises a sequence that is recognized by tRNAVal in the presence of the reverse transcriptase.
- 71. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the primer binding site (PBS) has a sequence: TGGTGCGTCCGAG [SEQ ID NO: 3].
- 72. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the promoter is a bacterial promoter.
- 73. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the promoter is inducible.
- 74. (New) The vector according to claim 73, wherein the promoter is inducible by tetracycline or a tetracycline analog.
- 75. (New) The vector according to claim 66, wherein the vector is pssXG.
- 76. (New) The vector according to claim 66, further comprising an oligonucleotide insert inserted at the cloning site.

77. (New) A library for expressing single-stranded oligodeoxynucleotides, comprising a plurality of vectors according to claim 76, wherein the oligonucleotide inserts in the plurality of vectors have different nucleotide sequences.

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- 78. (New) The library according to claim 77, wherein the oligonucleotide inserts have sequences of: 5'-N<sub>1</sub>-GGCTAGCTACAACGA-N<sub>2</sub> [SEQ ID NO: 7], wherein N<sub>1</sub> and N<sub>2</sub> each represent a nucleotide sequence having a random sequence and a length from 3 to 25 nucleotides long.
- 79. (New) A cell having a vector or library according to claim 66 therein.
- 80. (New) A method for screening an oligodeoxynucleotide that modulates a cell function using the library of claim 77, wherein the promoter in the vector is inducible, the method comprising:

transfecting the library into host cells;

- growing the transfected host cells on replica plates, one of the replica plates including an agent for inducing expression of single-stranded oligodeoxynucleotides from the oligonucleotide inserts in the vectors in the transfected host cells;
- comparing the induced and non-induced replica plates to identify a host cell having a different phenotype; and
- sequencing the oligonucleotide insert in the vector from the host cell having a different phenotype.
- 81. (New) The vector of claim 76, wherein the oligonucleotide insert is determined to have a sequence of:
  - 5'-CTTTCAACAGTTTTGATGACCTTTGCTGACCATACAATTGC-
  - GATATCGTGGGGAGTGAGAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 14],
  - 5'-CTCATACTCT-3' [SEQ ID NO: 33],
  - 5'-GTTTCGAAGGCTAGCTACAACGATCATCCAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 6], or
  - 5'-CCTGCTTAGGCTAGCTACAACGATGGTCACC-3' [SEQ ID NO: 8].
- 82. (New) An isolated or intracellularly expressed oligonucleotide comprising a sequence of:
  - 5'-CTTTCAACAGTTTTGATGACCTTTGCTGACCATACAATTGC-
  - GATATCGTGGGGAGTGAGAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 14],
  - 5'-CTCATACTCT-3' [SEQ ID NO: 33],
  - 5'-GTTTCGAAGGCTAGCTACAACGATCATCCAG-3' [SEQ ID NO: 6],
  - 5'-CCTGCTTAGGCTAGCTACAACGATGGTCACC-3' [SEQ ID NO: 8],

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- or a sequence homologous to SEQ ID NO: 6, 8, 14, or 33.
- 83. (New) A cell having the oligonucleotide or vector according to claim 81 transfected therein.
- 84. (New) A method for inhibiting bacterial, fungal or other microbial growth or reducing toxin activity, comprising contacting bacteria, fungi or other microorganism with the oligonucleotide or vector of claim 81.
- 85. (New) A method for inhibiting bacterial, fungal or other microbial growth or reducing toxin activity, comprising contacting bacteria, fungi or other microorganism with the vector of claim 76.
- 86. (New) The method of claim 84, wherein the bacteria, fungi or other microorganism is a sepsis causative agent.
- 87. (New) The use of oligonucleotide or vector of claim 76 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of sepsis.
- 88. (New) A method for reducing or blocking sepsis-related toxin activity or sepsis-induced immune responses, comprising contacting a bodily fluid with the oligonucleotide or vector of claims 76.